

LAST EDITION.

ATT. FEEHAN
BECOMES A POLICEMAN.
SAYES soes two weeks, but the pressure
does too great. He falls from grace
and makes a bad break right away. In
SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

LAST EDITION.

BEN HORTON ON
THE '97 BICYCLE.
The expert wheelman takes the two ma-
chines apart, puts them together again, and
shows wherein the improvements lie. In
next
SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

OL. 48. NO. 236.

FRIDAY EVENING-ST. LOUIS-APRIL 2, 1897.-TEN PAGES.

PRICE IN ST. LOUIS, ONE CENT;
OUTSIDE ST. LOUIS, TWO CENTS.

"Early Birds" Find Good Pickings in P.-D. Wants.

GREENVILLE
IS FLOODED.

RAISE OF THE WATERS WHERE
THE LEVEES BROKE.

RELIEF PARTIES ARE BUSY.

The Upper Mississippi Has Risen and
the Flats Around St. Paul Are
Under Water.

The following changes in the rivers (in
feet and tenths) have occurred:

Risen-Nashville 1.5, Chattanooga 3.5, Hel-
ena (Ark.) 0.2, Omaha 0.8, St. Paul 1.1, La
Crosse 0.1, Keokuk 0.6, St. Louis 2.6, New
Orleans 0.1.

They are above the danger line and rising
at Helena, Ark., 1.42; St. Paul, 2.4; La
Crosse, 0.6; New Orleans, 1.5.

They are above the danger line and falling
at Cairo 1.5, Memphis 3.3, Arkansas City
0.4.

Vicksburg, 0.4, stationary.

The following heavy precipitations (in
inches) were reported: Jacksonville 1.68,
Montgomery 1.76.

The river at St. Louis will continue to
rise, and with the water now in sight will
reach 28 feet or slightly over by Saturday
morning, about 28.5 Sunday morning and
about 29 feet Monday morning.

The Missouri will change but little for two
or three days.

The Upper Mississippi will continue to
rise and will reach 20 feet at Grafton and
Alton Saturday morning and nearly 22 feet
by Monday morning. It will continue to
rise at Hannibal and will probably go close
to the danger line of 17 feet by Sunday.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 2-Gloomy
indeed is the picture presented by Greenville
to-day. The first effects of the flood, with all
its attendant train of disaster, reached here
yesterday evening. The water, which began to
come into the city from the north, in a
few hours had all the thoroughfares north of
Alexander street and south of Poplar street,
in one of the most populous sections, were
covered with water, and this morning one-
fourth of the city is overflowed.

A" last night a force of 1,000 men was at
work throwing up a protection levee run-
ning from the river bank on the west, east-
ward through the center of Alexander
street.

Along the Valley Railroad, a distance of
two miles, at intervals of every half hour
through the night, dynamite explosions
shook the town. Parties of citizens were
blowing up the railroad tracks, which are
built on a high grade running through the
eastern portion of the city, and tend to
keep the water pouring through the various
creases, banked up to a dangerous
height.

Relief parties in skiffs are scouring the
country in every direction from here to
bring out flood-bound victims from the
interior. Water is already over the floors of a
thousand homes here, and is three to five
feet deep in the houses at Rosedale, Gunnison,
Huntington, Lohell, Bolivar, and all
towns north of here as far as Pethershire.

Wagon loads of skiffs pass along the
street every hour, and horses, mules and
cattle from all the country around are
flooding here.

The railroads are tied up. A skiff line
has been established by the Southern Rail-
way between Greenville and Heathman to
carry men, mail and passengers. The trip
will be made every twenty-four hours. The
protection levee built yesterday and the
night on Davis street has protected the
greater part of the city, and much of it
will remain dry. The river has fallen
one-tenth of a foot during the past twelve
hours. Many of the people of New Town,
a suburb of Greenville, now flooded, are
moving to higher ground.

RACELAND, La., April 2-During the
night the levee in front of the LeBlanc
property, four miles below Lockport, on

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

DRAMSHOP COLLECTIONS.

Last year of Collector Sexton—1889.....\$ 825,000
First year of Collector Ziegenhein—1890.....775,000
Last year of Collector Ziegenhein—1891.....862,000
First year of Collector Ziegenhein—1892.....1,014,000
Sexton over Ziegenhein.....78,000
First year of Bell over Ziegenhein.....152,000
Last year of Sexton and first year of Bell.....1,867,000
First and last year of Ziegenhein.....1,867,000
Sexton and Bell two years over Ziegenhein's two years.....230,000
Nicholas M. Bell, formerly Excise Commissioner, furnished the fore-
going figures.

At the Urig's Cave meeting Thursday night, Col. Bell said:

"I assert from this platform, and in doing so I am good for any judgment, Mr. Ziegenhein may secure against me, that he has defrauded the taxpayers of this city of from one and a half to two millions of dollars. If he had honestly collected the money due the city the 20,000 men now in enforced idleness might have been given employment.

"In 1891 Ziegenhein collected \$73,000 less than his predecessor, Clay Sexton, had collected the year before. In 1892 he collected \$50,000 less than Sexton. In my first year of office as Excise Commissioner I collected \$160,000 more than Ziegenhein had collected from the saloons the previous year. There was no increase in taxation, but every man was made to pay what was justly due. Ziegenhein's years, moreover, were prosperous years, while my collections were made under terrible financial conditions, and when business was demoralized. Notwithstanding this, I collected \$623,000 more than he did in my five years.

"When I took charge, the police informed me that there were 2,400 saloons in the city. I closed up, or the panic closed up, 600 or 700 of these, and still my total collections exceeded Ziegenhein's by over \$600,000.

"No Democratic or Republican administration in this city ever disregarded law and order as this man whom they call the Czar has done.

"I say, and I am responsible for what I say, that any man who does preference and plays favorites in public duties, as Ziegenhein did, is guilty of malfeasance in office and is unworthy of the confidence of the people.

"I also charge Henry Ziegenhein with violating the law which calls for penalties on all taxes not paid before the first day of January of each year. I charge that hundreds of his heelers have been allowed to let their taxes remain unpaid for six months, a year, or two years, and no interest has been exacted from them. This was a direct violation of the law.

"This is no idle talk. I stand ready to meet Henry Ziegenhein financially or in any way he desires. I repeat I am responsible for every word I have uttered and I challenge him to the contest."

THE WILD WATERS DROVE HIM MAD.

EMIL HOWARD ON HIS WAY TO
AN ASYLUM.

WIFE AND CHILD DROWNED.

His Loved Ones and All His Worldly
Possessions Swept Away Be-
fore His Eyes.

EMIL HOWARD, a refugee from the Arkan-
sas flood district, whose mind has become
unbalanced through his terrible experience,
was at the Union Station for several hours
Friday morning.

He is on the way to a sanitarium in Chi-
cago in charge of his brother-in-law, David
Biggs.

Howard is 25 years old and is a man of
fine proportions and appearance. While his
brother-in-law was talking he sat perfectly
quiet and appeared to notice nothing.
According to his brother-in-law, Howard
has been in business at Crossville Junction,
near Marion, Ark., for several years. He
had a general store and was doing a pros-
perous business. With his wife, Freda, and
their 4-year-old son, Johnny, they lived in
a neat and comfortable cottage not far from
the store.

They were alarmed at the rapid rise of
the water, but did not realize their situa-
tion until it was too late to escape. Five
days ago the water broke through the
levee and flooded the town. Howard
directed his wife and child to a place of
safety, and he made his way to his store
to save as much as he could. Mrs. Howard,
alarmed for the safety of her husband,
brought the boy and started for the
store. The water, however, had risen so
high that he could not get out, and he
was a perfect wreck. Heartbroken, he set
about looking for his wife and child. A
man, who had been swimming, helped him
out of the water and carried him to a
place of safety.

Next morning he saw that the flood had
continued, and he had to leave his home.
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Howard had loaded some valuables in a
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of the warning to the Mayor of Canton were sent to La Grange and Louisiana.

Mr. Frankenfeld's river territory embraces that portion between Keokuk, Ia., and St. Louis. Under his supervision is the intermediate flood, so that a span of 150 miles of the main stream above the stage at Keokuk is to be 155 feet, a rise of 5' and within 5' of the danger line. A. Hannibal the "fisherman" was at 115 feet, and the danger line is 118. In his predictions for the next five days Mr. Frankenfeld is not taking into consideration that the high water will not reach here within that time. He is basing all his prognostications upon the "water now in sight."

This means the rush from tributary streams between here and Keokuk due to the intermediate and high water. The effect of this water in the Central Mississippi Valley will be to force the Mississippi at this point to a trifle above 120 feet by Sunday, and the water will be 115 feet in the North and continued warm weather in the Northwest will add to the overflow. The ground throughout the Central Western States is saturated with moisture and every drop that falls will roll into streams. It will therefore take but a slight rainfall added to the intermediate to make it impossible to predict what would be the result of a heavy downpour. The entire situation will be very serious and the water will rise in the next three days. The warnings sent out Friday told the least that might be expected, and the day after that the one that is now developing in Texas and preparing to move to this direction.

The rainfall on Thursday was not as heavy as on Wednesday, but at Beards- town, Ill., at Evansville the precipitation was 1.25 inches, and at other points in the valley it ranged from 1 inch to 30 at Hanner.

Friday morning there were showers at various places, but no general rainfall.

It is growing warmer and the high water in the upper streams will be added to. At St. Paul the water is 115 feet, and on Friday morning a rise of 1.1 feet in twenty-four hours and 2.4 feet above danger line. Every indication is that the water will keep on rising in the upper streams, up to 120 feet, and the high water promises to rival that of the lower.

To the south the situation is such that no man can tell what will happen. The gauge at Helena is 52 feet, a rise of 2, and the water is rising at 37.

All eyes are centered on New Orleans. At this point the Mississippi is 15 feet above the danger line, the gauge showing 17.5. Two more inches will bring the water to three floods with the probability that more rain will add to the high water. Many persons predict that New Orleans will be wiped out, and the water on low ground and a 16-foot stage causes alarm. The place is now partly flooded.

The chocolate colored Mississippi is rapidly approaching the levee top at St. Louis, and this much activity along the river front. The water is rising at 1.5 feet every eight hours causing considerable freight to be surrounded by water, but it was not passable, and by energetic efforts removed. The boats were rushing water carried away. When the proprietors of the many wharfs visited their craft in the morning they found that the floating gang-planks out of sight, and these floating warehouses had to be warped closer in shore.

A number of cellars along the levee front are filled with water, but so far no particular damage will be done. Oil river men say the water will be down on the main tracks by the middle of next week, rain or no rain, and Friday morning they advised storekeepers to close up. The water of 1892. They base their predictions upon the mass of snow in the Upper Mississippi region, and the melting, and which they say will come with a rush.

Mr. Frankenfeld sent out a number of warnings to St. Louis on Friday morning. The water will be 115 feet above the danger line by a 20-foot stage. There are a number of these, including several lumber yards, which are affected by a 20-foot stage, and they were warned to expect considerable more than this within forty-eight hours.

The Exchange, Laclede's Landing, will be flooded if the water rises to them—38 feet—would be passed.

Mr. Frankenfeld says the two points where the great danger exists during the next twenty-four hours are Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill. There is a weak spot at Quincy, and it is being closely watched.

Rivermen commented Friday morning upon the unusual amount of drift being carried on the stream, especially trees and wrecks of buildings.

Railroads running West and South were in much better shape Friday morning than they were Thursday. Two trains were dispatched from here over the Iron Mountain, but the iron road was closed all day afternoon. For several days all passengers on this line will be transferred a few miles west of Victoria, where there is a bridge gone, and the road will interfere with through traffic for some time.

Mr. K. & T. trains and those on the M. & W. are all late, but they are getting through. Great care is being taken for the tracks are under water at many points.

East St. Louis the water is slowly creeping toward the danger line. The river is at 115 feet, and is rising at the rate of one inch an hour. The creek lacks fully five feet of being full bank.

Water transportation is regarded as serious the citizens are not alarmed. The railroad took warning of the 1892 flood and raised their embankments to meet it, and the residents will feel safe until the water reaches that point. Superintendent of the Weather Bureau Friday morning to watch out. Mr. Horner at once prepared for the plan of resistance by the Mississippi.

The Standard Oil Co., whose plant sits Calhoun Creek just north of the Relay Depot, has been inundated by the water to protect its property, and the railroads have made no preparation to receive an unwelcome visitor.

The river is still on the rise at Alton, the gauge having been raised a low water mark. This is within about 8 feet of the danger line, and the mills along the levee and the gins works have to place their machinery on a flood floor. Friday night the water began to seep into the plant, and the water has remained intact, but are being watched closely.

The Post-Dispatch Association have opened their headquarters again in the old post-office building, and several families who were driven from their homes by the flood have made refuge there.

GEN. RUGER RETIRED.

He Took Affectionate Leave of His Officers and Men.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, who succeeded Gen. Nelson A. Miles in command of the Department of the East for the United States, has to-day an affectionate leave of the officers and men on Governor's Island. It is his 64th birthday, and by the same token has reached the age limit provided by law and regulation. He has, however, been placed upon the retired list. Speaking of his retirement, the veteran said: "Although the command I have had has been a great command, I feel just as able to perform duty as I ever did in my life. I cannot but express to the men of my command my great appreciation of their loyal and faithful service."

BURIED IN A TRANCE.

Sensational Hypnotic Experiment Tried in Ohio.

CHILLICOTHE, O., April 2.—A hypnotist created a sensation here last evening by hypnotizing Douglass M. Reese, who was then placed in a coffin and taken to the City Park, where he was buried alive. Reese was rendered unconscious until to-night, when he will be dug up and awakened from his hypnotic slumber. The burial was from the grave in a hearse and followed by an immense throng of people, who followed by an immense throng of people, who

BUTCHERY OF C. L. HASTINGS.

HE WAS LITERALLY SLICED TO DEATH.

ALL JACKSONVILLE AROUSED.

Col. Dyer Beaches There From St. Louis to Defend Draper, the Alleged Murderer.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 2.—The evidence against Charles L. Draper has so accumulated that there is scarcely a doubt in the minds of any of the citizens of Jacksonville that he is the man who butchered Charles L. Hastings Wednesday night in such a terrible manner.

The proceedings of the Coroner's inquest have been secret, but enough of what transpired has been bruited about the streets to arouse everyone to a state of the greatest excitement.

It appears to understand that if he is to escape the gallows he will have to fight desperately. He was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having committed the crime, and immediately wired Col. D. P. Dyer of St. Louis to come here and defend him. Col. Dyer arrived this morning and went immediately to the jail, where he was closeted with the accused man all morning. Draper refuses to talk to newspaper men, and is acting in the most circumspect manner.

His wife and grown daughter also decline to give out any statement as to Draper's whereabouts on the night of the murder, which is the history of the State. It was a butchery almost in its nature to the slow death of criminals executed by the state, and the execution of Charles L. Hastings is the latest to occur.

He is to be buried in the

Metropolitan National Bank to collect \$300.

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A RUCTION IN POLICE CIRCLES.

WINE ROOM RAIDS STOPPED BY COMMISSIONER BANNERMAN.

HE ROASTED CHIEF KIELY.

He Got Angry Because the Police Raided John Davis' Sixth Street Place.

The first two days of this week the police of the Central District, personally directed by Capt. O'Malley, were unusually active in raiding down town wine rooms that are frequented by women. Among the places raided was a wine room run by John Davis on Sixth street.

Davis' place was visited by the police on Tuesday night, and some of the women left the room in a hooded wagon and taken to Central Station.

This was the last raid. Wednesday morning Police Commissioner Bannerman and the Four Courts that Acting Chief Kielty and Capt. O'Malley decided that they would make no more raids on wine rooms till they find out "where they are at."

Some time ago the Post-Dispatch investigated a crime in which a woman of the class showed them up in all the hideousness of their real characters. It was demonstrated that the police were not only convenient but also especially to facilitate the operations of prostitutes and thieves.

The police Commissioners was convinced that such was the case and issued orders accordingly. A special fund was set apart to facilitate the work of suppression and the police in the Central District, were given strict orders to raid wine rooms where prostitutes and streetwalkers assembled. The reason of whether the wine rooms were connected with rooming houses or not.

The work of the police places was kept up intermittently until last Tuesday, when it suddenly stopped, by the almost violent protests of Commissioner Bannerman. He asserted that he had acted on the advice of John Davis and told Acting Chief Kielty that he had no business to raid Davis' place. The Commissioners said that he had never been any place, robed there or of any trouble originating there, and, consequently, he thought that the Police Department was exceeding its authority by doing as it did.

On the other hand the board's border still stands, and all wine rooms that are not raid as far as the unshy women of the streets begin to frequent them with their miscellaneous acquaintances.

When seen Friday morning Commissioner Bannerman was emphatic and outspoken in his opinion. He said:

"I did not tell Chief Kielty and tell him what I thought of his raiding wine-rooms of the ordinary kind. I did not tell him to stop, because I have never been robed there, but I did tell him my opinion."

"Then you do not think wine-rooms should be raided?"

"No; not when it is one large room where they turn them all in together. If rooms are divided into stalls or are connected with rooming houses, then it is all right to raid a room next to a saloon, full of chairs and tables, where everybody is in the same room. I don't see any harm in that."

"Have you your gun taken into just such rooms as you describe for the purpose of getting them drunk?"

"I don't think so. I never heard of any such cases."

"Then you do not think that an ordinary wine room where people come to drink is to be suppressed by the police?"

"You can't suppress them; they are as old as time, and will always exist. They will not be suppressed, and if they are stopped; they can only be regulated. I have no authority to instruct the police. I am merely entitled to the right of my opinion on the subject; that is all."

"Do you not think your position is rather an odd one for a Police Commissioner to take?"

"No, I do not. I think I am right. Suppress all wine rooms with stalls or partitions, and then regulate them. The police do no harm to speak of."

Vice-President James M. Lewis was not disposed to discuss the subject at any length.

The Chief has his orders from the board on the subject," he said. "The board is certainly right, and we have frequent meetings with prostitutes and streetwalkers, who go to these places with their victims. The police have their orders on the subject, and I am not in a position to know of any orders having been countermanded."

Gen. Lewis would not discuss the position taken by Mr. Bannerman.

Chief Kielty seemed somewhat disturbed when asked about the wine-room business. He mumbled an answer when talking about the Board of Police Commissioners.

"Mr. Bannerman did not tell me to stop raiding wine-rooms," he said. "I told my orders sideways from the Vice-President of the board."

"Have not the raids been stopped?"

"Yes, they are now just as before if the conditions justify it."

"What are your orders from the board on the subject?"

"I think it would be a very good thing if you would publish the board's order, but I cannot give it to you without an order from the board."

"What is the substance of it?"

"You know that as well as I do. We made no distinction between rooms connected with rooming houses and others. Whenever we find that prostitutes and streetwalkers are frequenting a wine room, we stop it. We do not know if any orders having been countermanded."

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC—"A Fool of Fortune."
CENTURY—"The Mandarin."
HOPKINS—Continues.

HARVINS—"Wife of New York."

HANNA—Continues.

STANDARD—"Fynn and Sheridan."

HOPKINS—Continues.

MATINEES—The Des Peres River.

OLYMPIC—"A Fool of Fortune."
CENTURY—"The Mandarin."

HARVINS—"Wife of New York."

HANNA—Continues.

STANDARD—"Fynn and Sheridan."

HOPKINS—Continues.

THE AWFUL LOAD WE CARRY.

The present destructive flooding in the Des Peres bottom lands, in and out of the city limits, proves that the Post-Dispatch was right in urging that this stream be cleaned out and deepened enough to carry off flood water. It is true that, basing one's observation solely on the appearance of the stream during the summer months, this looks like unnecessary work. But the destruction wrought by spring overflows shows that such work would be both wise and profitable.

Every year this stream commits some havoc for want of space in which to carry off its flood waters. If it were only to save the rustic bridges in Forest Park, which represent a good deal of labor and money, the bed of the stream should be deepened. Those who oppose such a plan because the Des Peres is almost dry in the warm weather forget that this channel drains a wide area. It is foolish to neglect a stream because it is harmless during a portion of the year. Unless the bed of a stream is large enough to carry off its flood waters without damaging property and threatening the safety of the bed is too small, even if it were actually dry for months in the year.

With a deepened and straightened bed, fitted with floodgates, and a lake in the southern part of Forest Park to act as a safety outlet, the floods within the city limits could be stopped. It is an evidence of gross neglect that floods of this kind should be allowed to continue within the limits of a city like St. Louis.

KERENS AND HIS PARTNERS.

It is not occasion for surprise that Barnes, candidate for Governor of Oklahoma, should have been appointed by Mr. McKinley. As an Associated Press dispatch from Washington tersely and truthfully puts it, "Mr. Barnes' appointment was urged by Senator Elkins of West Virginia; Powell Clayton, our next Minister to Mexico, and Richard C. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri."

The remnants of what used to be known in republican party politics as "the Blaine gang" have been instrumental in the making of McKinley. After Blaine decayed, and even before he died, they turned to McKinley as the coming man. They assisted in his nomination, and they contributed to his election fund. And they are identified with the "interests" which will permeate his administration.

Representative Flynn, who has represented the Territory ably and faithfully as its Delegate in Congress, never had a chance of defeating Barnes, backed by Elkins, Kerens and Clayton. He was not their man. There are great opportunities in Oklahoma. The ground floor there is worth getting onto. These men are in the New Mexican syndicate for which Tom Catron speaks in Congress. They know a good thing when they see it. For some purposes and for some men a Territory beats a State.

Our condolences are extended to Oklahoma.

PROSPERITY IN MEXICO.

Our sister republic of Mexico continues to flourish on the silver basis.

The Mexican Congress has just convened, and President Diaz's message to that body sets out a most gratifying state of affairs. Excellent conditions are shown both in national finances and in the statistics of industrial development. Railroad building is steadily progressing; 400 miles of new main track mileage having been laid within the past six months, and twenty-two new or extended charters have been granted within the same time.

The mining industry is one of the greatest sources of Mexican prosperity. Gold and silver mining, President Diaz says, continues to prosper. Doubtless the encouragement of silver mining makes it possible for mining companies to reduce the gold quartz found in limited quantity in nearly every silver mine, but which it would be unprofitable to mine alone.

Public revenues continue to increase. All the normal sources of such revenue remain unimpaired. The yield of stamp

duties is nearly \$1,000,000 greater than for the last preceding fiscal year, showing the great increase in the volume of trade. This condition is well reflected in the export trade, which shows a total of \$165,000,000, greater than ever reached before. The "purchasing power" of the people is shown in the fact that its circulation so much exceeds that of all other Sunday publications in St. Louis.

CAPITAL follows trade. Mexico, under the silver standard, is making trade. Capital, accordingly, is being invested. For, trade is evidence of confidence and capital is timid.

ZIEGENHEIN'S "CONFIDENCES."

St. Louis Assessors in 1885 found and returned for assessment 1,420 street cars.

The number actually running that year, as reported to the National Street Railway Journal by the Superintendents of the St. Louis lines, was 1,686. Yet Ziegenhein collected the \$25 license tax, which it was his duty to collect on every car, out of 714 cars, or less than one-half the number found and returned by St. Louis Assessors and much less than one-half the number admitted to be running by the street railway superintendents.

On an official of the State of Missouri who called upon Ziegenhein to find if more of this tax had been collected than had been accounted for, or if all of the tax on the 714 cars had been paid, Ziegenhein said:

The Collector's dealings with corporations are confidential; the public has no right to know how much the corporations owe, or whether they are behind in their payment of taxes.

These words are to be found on Page 16, Part 1 of the last annual report of the Missouri Commissioner of Labor. Ziegenhein has never denied them. They stand admitted and confessed.

How many confidential relations would Ziegenhein, as Mayor, maintain?

Would he have "confidential relations" with corporations seeking private advantage at public expense?

These are serious questions in view of Ziegenhein's official record.

UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT WILL LEARN TO CONTROL THE MISSISSIPPI,

IT WILL HAVE TO BE EVOLVED FOR SEVERAL STATES.

IT IS SCARCELY LIKELY THAT GRAND OLD MAN BISMARCK'S EIGHTY-SECOND GEBURTSTAG THREW EMPEROR WILLIAM INTO A DELIRIUM OF JOY.

MR. ZIEGENHEIN'S CHARITY IN GIVING \$800,000 OF THE CITY'S MONEY TO SALOONS IS THE CHARITY OF THE POLITICIAN. HE WOULD NOT SPEND HIS OWN DOLLARS IN ANY SUCH WAY.

SOLID ST. LOUIS IS HELPING SISTER CHICAGO BY PURCHASING THE GREAT STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE WHICH THE WINDY'S UNFORTUNATE MERCHANTS HAVE GONE DOWN UNDER.

A FEW SENATE AMENDMENTS ARE PREDICTED FOR THE DINGLEY BILL. THIS ALMOST LOOKS LIKE A DISPOSITION TO EVEN CHOP OFF THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

SENATOR MASON IS KEEPING AWAY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE AND COINCIDING WITH COLLEGE-CULLUM IN THE OPINION THAT THE NEW PRESIDENT IS UNFIT.

MR. ZIEGENHEIN FAVORS THE OLD CORRUPT CONTRACT SYSTEM. THERE WILL BE PRETTY MUSIC FOR TAXPAYERS TO DANCE TO WHEN ZIEGENHEIN TAKES HOLD.

HAVING WORKED THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, THE TRUST MAGNATES WILL NOW UNDERTAKE TO WORK THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SENATE.

THE GOLD STANDARD FOLLY IN KENTUCKY IS JUST NOW COSTING THE STATE \$1,000,000, AND THE DEBT WILL HAVE TO BE PAID IN 200-CENT DOLLARS.

WE MAY NOT ESCAPE A CORRUPT SCHOOL BOARD, BUT WE CAN HAVE A GREAT FREE LIBRARY AND A FINE LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. ZIEGENHEIN ARE UNANSWERABLE. THAT IS THE REASON THEY ARE NOT ANSWERED.

THE FIRST SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE DINGLEY BILL MAY HIT THE APRIL-FOOL RETRO-ACTIVE DATE.

THE RAGE OF THE RIVER DES PERES IS AS Fierce, IN ITS WAY, AS THAT OF FATHER MIS-SISSIPPI.

WHEN CORPORATION ORGANS BECOME ANARCHICAL THEY DO NOT MIND WORDS. THE HARTFORD TIMES SAYS:

NOW THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS CONSIDERED IT AS A FINAL AUTHORITY IN MATTER OF LAW, BUT IT COMES TO ALL-ROUND REASONABILITIES OF AFFAIRS IN GENERAL THERE ARE SEVERAL MILLIONS OF MEN WHO ARE QUITE AS COMPETENT TO DETERMINE "WHAT IS WHAT" AS THE NINE-GOWNED GENTLEMEN ON THE SUPREME BENCH AT WASHINGTON.

ONLY LAST AUTUMN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WAS SACRED IN THE EYES OF THE CORPORATION ORGANS. NOW THEY ARE BREATHING "REASON" AND ALL SORTS OF DANGEROUS SENTIMENTS HERETOFORE ATTRIBUTED TO THEIR POLITICAL ADVERSARIES. IT IS indeed A STARTLING CHANGE.

GOV. STEPHENS HAS DONE A GRACEFUL ACT OF JUSTICE IN APPOINTING SENATOR HOHENSCHILD AS A MEMBER OF HIS OFFICIAL STAFF. SENATOR HOHENSCHILD VERY ABLY REPRESENTS THE JEFFERSON CITY DISTRICT IN THE SENATE, AND DURING THE RECENT SESSION HE WAS A STEADFAST FRIEND OF GOV. STEPHENS AND OF THE MEASURES IN THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST WHICH WERE RUTHLESSLY SLAUGHTERED IN THAT LOBBY-RIDDEN BODY. THOUGH A NEW MEMBER, SENATOR HOHENSCHILD HAS AN INFLUENTIAL POSITION IN THE SENATE BECAUSE OF HIS CONSISTENCY AND FEARLESSNESS AND HIS ABILITY TO ASSERT HIS VIEWS WITH FORCE AND ELOQUENCE.

THE NEW JERSEY COLLECTOR WHO COULD HAVE GOT RICH AND DID NOT IS DOUBTLY A PATRIOT IN THE FACT THAT HE OBSERVED HIS OATH AND MADE HIS COLLECTIONS. HIS RE-ELECTION IS A VERY PROPER ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXCELLENT SERVICE.

THE WEST END KNOWS NOW, IF IT DID NOT KNOW BEFORE, THAT GOOD STREETS, WITH GUTTERS CARRYING OFF THE WATER, FULLY JUSTIFY THE EXPENSE OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION. THE ENTIRE SUMMER SHOULD BE A CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNMADE STREETS.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RISES TO PROTEST AGAINST THE INQUITIOUS TINKERING OF THE UNSCRUPULOUS DINGLEY COMMITTEE. THERE WILL BE A GREAT

DEAL MORE PROTESTING WHEN THE BILL BECOMES A LAW.

THE MISSION OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH IS TO PROVIDE ST. LOUIS WITH THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST SUNDAY PAPER IN THE CITY. THAT IT IS FULFILLING THIS MISSION IS SHOWN IN THE FACT THAT ITS CIRCULATION SO MUCH EXCEEDS THAT OF ALL OTHER SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

OF COURSE THE SENATE TARIFF ROBBERY COMMITTEE MUST SIT SECRETLY. IF THE PEOPLE WERE ONCE TO COMPREHEND WHAT HIGH TARIFF INQUITY IS—ITS NATURE AND EXTENT—HIGH TARIFF LEGISLATION COULD EVER BE ENACTED IN THIS COUNTRY.

EX-OFFICIOHOLDER BUTTERWORTH HAVING BEEN SELECTED FOR COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND EX-OFFICIOHOLDER PALMER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED PUBLIC PRINTER, OTHER EX-OFFICIOHOLDERS NOW HAVE A CLAIM ON THE NEW PRESIDENT.

GEN. DRAPER OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHO WAS TOO PROUD TO GO TO HAVANA, IS APPOINTED TO IT. LIKE YANKEE DOODLE, HE MAY NOW "STICK A FEATHER IN HIS HAT AND CALL IT MACARONI."

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE SEDALIA Y. M. C. A. IS DOUBTLESS THE RESULT OF GOLDEN HARD TIMES RATHER THAN THE LACK OF RELIGIOUS FEELING ON THE PART OF THE YOUNG MEN OF THAT CITY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CULFIUS OF LYONS, SOURIUS OF ROME, AND LABRIER OF RENNES ARE TO RECEIVE CARDINALS' HAT BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. ABBE CAPTIER, HEAD OF THE ST. SULPICE SEMINARY IN PARIS, WILL ALSO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

MAJ. BALDWIN, AGENT FOR THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE INDIANS, WITH A NUMBER OF WEAPONS FROM THE EAST, WILL BUILD A \$75,000 INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIANS AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT SCOTT, ON THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. THE INDIANS WILL CONTRIBUTE \$2,000 ADDITIONAL.

LEO XIII. HAS JUST ENTERED ON THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF HIS SPIRITUAL REIGN, AND SOME OF THE MORE CONSPICUOUS IN ROME LOOK AT THE YEAR WITH DREAD, BECAUSE OF THE STORY ON THE EVE OF HIS ELECTION A YOUNG FRANCISCAN MONK HAD A VISION IN WHICH HE WAS TOLD THAT THE NEW POPE WOULD HOLD OFF TWENTY YEARS.

LODGE HUGH CECIL, SON OF LORD SALISBURY, SHOWS THE PROMISE OF A GREAT CAREER. MR. BRYCE IN A RECENT SPEECH PAID THE YOUNG MEMBER A MARKED COMPLIMENT, AND A LONDON RADICAL JOURNAL, OPPOSED AS IT IS TO THE POLITICS OF THE CECILS, SAYS OF HIM THAT HE "UNITES WITH UNQUESTIONED INTELLIGENCE AND A CERTAIN NOBILITY OF FEELING AND ELEVATION OF CHARACTER THAT REMIND US NOW AND THEN OF WHAT, BY THE TESTIMONY OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES, THE YOUNG GLADSTONE MUST HAVE BEEN."

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THE GOLD STANDARD FOLLY IN KENTUCKY IS JUST NOW COSTING THE STATE \$1,000,000, AND THE DEBT WILL HAVE TO BE PAID IN 200-CENT DOLLARS.

WE MAY NOT ESCAPE A CORRUPT SCHOOL BOARD, BUT WE CAN HAVE A GREAT FREE LIBRARY AND A FINE LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. ZIEGENHEIN ARE UNANSWERABLE. THAT IS THE REASON THEY ARE NOT ANSWERED.

THE FIRST SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE DINGLEY BILL MAY HIT THE APRIL-FOOL RETRO-ACTIVE DATE.

THE RAGE OF THE RIVER DES PERES IS AS Fierce, IN ITS WAY, AS THAT OF FATHER MIS-SISSIPPI.

WHEN CORPORATION ORGANS BECOME ANARCHICAL THEY DO NOT MIND WORDS. THE HARTFORD TIMES SAYS:

NOW THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS CONSIDERED IT AS A FINAL AUTHORITY IN MATTER OF LAW, BUT IT COMES TO ALL-ROUND REASONABILITIES OF AFFAIRS IN GENERAL THERE ARE SEVERAL MILLIONS OF MEN WHO ARE QUITE AS COMPETENT TO DETERMINE "WHAT IS WHAT" AS THE NINE-GOWNED GENTLEMEN ON THE SUPREME BENCH AT WASHINGTON.

ONLY LAST AUTUMN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WAS SACRED IN THE EYES OF THE CORPORATION ORGANS. NOW THEY ARE BREATHING "REASON" AND ALL SORTS OF DANGEROUS SENTIMENTS HERETOFORE ATTRIBUTED TO THEIR POLITICAL ADVERSARIES. IT IS indeed A STARTLING CHANGE.

GOV. STEPHENS HAS DONE A GRACEFUL ACT OF JUSTICE IN APPOINTING SENATOR HOHENSCHILD AS A MEMBER OF HIS OFFICIAL STAFF. SENATOR HOHENSCHILD VERY ABLY REPRESENTS THE JEFFERSON CITY DISTRICT IN THE SENATE, AND DURING THE RECENT SESSION HE WAS A STEADFAST FRIEND OF GOV. STEPHENS AND OF THE MEASURES IN THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST WHICH WERE RUTHLESSLY SLAUGHTERED IN THAT LOBBY-RIDDEN BODY. THOUGH A NEW MEMBER, SENATOR HOHENSCHILD HAS AN INFLUENTIAL POSITION IN THE SENATE BECAUSE OF HIS CONSISTENCY AND FEARLESSNESS AND HIS ABILITY TO ASSERT HIS VIEWS WITH FORCE AND ELOQUENCE.

THE NEW JERSEY COLLECTOR WHO COULD HAVE GOT RICH AND DID NOT IS DOUBTLY A PATRIOT IN THE FACT THAT HE OBSERVED HIS OATH AND MADE HIS COLLECTIONS. HIS RE-ELECTION IS A VERY PROPER ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXCELLENT SERVICE.

THE WEST END KNOWS NOW, IF IT DID NOT KNOW BEFORE, THAT GOOD STREETS, WITH GUTTERS CARRYING OFF THE WATER, FULLY JUSTIFY THE EXPENSE OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION. THE ENTIRE SUMMER SHOULD BE A CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNMADE STREETS.



SATURDAY ONLY

WE WILL SELL THE SWELLEST ENGLISH BOX

TOP COATS

IN NEWEST SPRING TANS,
SILK AND ITALIAN LINED,

The \$12 Kind for \$6.75
The \$15 Kind for \$9.75

These Prices Hold for Saturday Only.

Humphreys
BROADWAY & PINE

OPEN TILL 10 P. M. SATURDAYS.

INFORMER SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

STEPHENS HITS ANOTHER KNOT.

GOVERNOR FACES ONE MORE BREEDERS' BILL PROTEST.

THIS FROM LABORING MEN.

Nothing for the Interested Factions to Do Now but Wait and Hope for Victory.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 2.—Gov. Stephens seems to have a great deal of trouble with the last bill on his desk awaiting signature. For the last week he has been trying to take some action on the Horse Breeders' bill, but each day some new difficulty arises.

To-day a number of laboring men from St. Louis were before him to protest against the bill. After the hearing of these men the Governor said he would not do anything with the bill, but that he would leave it to the Legislature to do something with it this week, for he leaves to-day for Booneville, and from there he goes to Hot Springs, where he remains nineteen more days, to wait for it becomes a law without his signature.

Hollingshead and a number of his neighbors were indicted at St. Stephens for the brutal murder of Chris Chambliss, a farmer, who, coming a stranger into the recesses of Washington County, had made enemies for himself by not adopting the political views of those he found there. Chambliss devoted himself to his farm and did not attend Alliance meetings. This made him unpopular with his neighbors.

In June, 1888, Chris Chambliss had Will Woods arrested on a charge of arson, and the trial was had at a distillery in the county, where there was also an Alliance meeting in progress, and from 50 to 90 farmers were in attendance from contiguous counties. On trial Chambliss swore that his house was set on fire and by the light he saw Woods leave the burning house, yet the Justice refused to commit and discharged Woods.

While yet in the presence of the Justice a crowd of men jumped on Chambliss, and he was tied like a hog by Sam Wilkins, John Hambrick, Buren, Sam John Moore and Mike and Bishop Cunn. He was kept tied for several hours, and when almost dark Sam Wilkins, William John Moore, and Buren, and the Bishop Cunn, a guard to take Chambliss to Waynesboro, Miss., as it was proposed to turn him over to the Mississippi authorities. Waynesboro was the scene of the atrocity. The guard afterward claimed that they were met at Red Creek bridge by a body of men who took Chambliss away from them and hung him.

READY TO FACE THE BREWERS.

Browns Will Open the Exhibition Season With Milwaukee.

The Browns will have their first game of the season Saturday afternoon. The team will be given a try-out with the strong Milwaukee organization, and will also face Connor's Mack's crack team on Sunday and Monday.

Mack is confident that his team will give the major leaguers a good beating, and he will go back to his home city a happy man after the game.

Dowd has not yet selected the team that will face the major leaguers, but it is probable that each of the two teams will be given a chance to profit by a natural division of the spoils of a barnstorming trip.

The team will be given a try-out for three days, discussing the matter in groups and making threats of open rebellion. They have been for three weeks almost penniless, and no prospect of money until May 1.

"Anson says that he cannot see where the difference is, and I get the idea that they would have received fifteen days' pay."

The men further assert that in adding to the contracts fifteen days in October, the managers are giving the players in effect a chance to profit by a natural division of the spoils of a barnstorming trip.

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THE LEVEE SYSTEM A MISTAKE.

NATURAL OUTLETS OF THE MISSISSIPPI STOPPED UP.

ENORMOUS SUMS ARE WASTED.

The Bayous Should Be Utilized and New Channels Cut as a Measure of Relief.

The publication in the Post-Dispatch of the interview with Mr. J. H. Price, in which was urged the abandonment of the levee system and the utilization of the natural flood gates of the Mississippi—the bayous—brought out the following letter from one well acquainted with the question:

SPRINGFIELD, Ark., March 23.
To the Editors of the Post-Dispatch:

Dear Sir: I note Mr. J. H. Price's article in your issue of the 27th regarding the solution of the levee question of the Mississippi River. I quite agree with him in this, and have always held that the story was the only correct one by which the water in the Mississippi Valley flowing into the Mississippi proper would ever be controlled.

It has always been the policy of the Government and levee boards of the different States to stop up the natural outlets, thereby attempting to divert all the flow of water into the main channel of the river upon which the tide would force the water down the main channel faster, thereby scouring it out deeper.

The building of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River added another difficulty to the already untenable theory of leveeing the Mississippi, or in other words, keeping the water in the channel of the main stream. There were at one time five outlets at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the Eads improvement stopped up three of them, leaving two open; also drawing the two that were left open to a more or less focus. This tended to choke the flow of water, and of course hold it in the channels and overflow the lands above.

Mr. Price has struck the key-note to the solution of this levee question. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that it will work perfection, and I have been for a long time working on the Mississippi River since he was a small boy, and have often wondered why some genius did not rise up long ago to solve this problem. I would like to add to Mr. Price's suggestion of extending the bayous—that jet in from the Gulf a few miles north to the Red River, the suggestion that the Government also build, or rather cut, a channel somewhere from a point near the Atchafalaya River into the Sabine Pass or Lake Charles. This channel could be used, not only as an outlet for surplus water, but for transportation purposes as well.

Then cut another channel or outlet at a point above New Orleans into Lake Pontchartrain. As you come on up, there could be a channel cut from the Mississippi at a point below Natches into the Red River, so as to strike the mouth of the Atchafalaya and the channel that will cut into the Sabine Pass or Lake Charles. These outlets would take off the surplus water, thereby relieving the main stream of this tremendous pressure and volume of water.

These outlets could be fixed so as to shut them off when not needed, thereby letting the water flow down the main channel and preserving its navigable value.

Coming up, we could start in at say Commerce on the Mississippi, cut a channel in a southwesterly direction, say through Blytheville, down into the St. Francis River, then a channel from the St. Francis to the Black River; also open up a channel from a point on the Arkansas River into the mouth of Bayou Bartholomew, then open Bayou Mason out into the Mississippi, which would, I believe, strike the river at a point above Kansas City.

Then open up the small streams between Bayou Mason and Vicksburg. Each one of these channels and artificial waterways should be leaved on both sides. These levees would protect and reclaim millions of acres of the finest land in the world. The land itself, when reclaimed by this method, would sell for enough to pay the cost of this enterprise, but for the sake of argument we would say that the government got nothing out of it at all. It would be in no worse fix than it is to-day, as there has been hundreds of millions of dollars spent in the present levee system that is absolutely as worthless as if it had been cast into the ocean. It only lulls to sleep the unsuspecting planter and when he least looks for it the water rushes in upon him.

Its merciless tide and destroys the millions of lifetime, to say nothing of the hundreds of lives that are lost, and at the same time it destroys all the money the government has spent upon it.

The theory that engineers and levee boards come to have is to undertake to confine the water in the channels of the Mississippi proper, and when you do that you also confine the sediment as well, and of course, it cannot all go down at once, therefore it must lodge along the bottom and banks and raise the general level of the

YOUR TIRED STOMACH.

"I have no appetite," you say, "and the little I do eat does me no good. At first it feels cold and dead in my stomach and by and by I have aches and pains that sometimes go to my chest and back. I feel weak, low-spirited and out of sorts all over. I fancy the spirit of dyspepsia has got me." That's the way you talk and no wonder. But wait a moment. Let us reason together. Perhaps thus far your stomach is merely tired. You have been eating too much, eating the wrong things, and irregularly. You have given it too much to do, and like all living things, when overworked, it stops at length from sheer exhaustion. There may not be an actually diseased condition as yet. Still it is nature's warning, and you must heed it or worse will follow. "But I must eat or starve," you say. True enough, but safety usually lies in middle courses. Here is one for you. You don't need drastics purges or exciting stimulants. Your condition is one easily relieved if we go about it gently and sensibly. The tired stomach won't work under whip and spur. It has probably had too much of that already. What you require is something that is at once a food and a digestor of food. Such an article is the Shaker Digestive Cordial, discovered and prepared by the Shaker Community of Mt. Lebanon.

Y. Taken right after eating, so as to mix with food, it does the stomach's work for it, gives it an advantage of further rest, strengthens you in the natural way, and soon enables the stomach to do full duty. There is nothing else like it, simple, safe, certain and palatable remedy. Let the Shakers respect your doubts, and authorize druggists to sell a trial bottle for ten cents.

bottom of the river, thereby making it imperative that the levees be built higher and higher, and one follows another.

In former times, when the debris that drifted into the Mississippi was confined to the accumulation each season of the top soil of the earth, and the few leaves that fell each succeeding year, the bulk of accumulation would be taken out into the natural outlets and distributed over a larger area of surface, and, in fact, was mere mold and chaff, but now, since the vast area of the Mississippi Valley and the table lands that drain into it have been plowed and cultivated, a vast amount of solid earth matter has been precipitated into the natural waterways that drain into the Mississippi proper, which finally finds its way in a more or less degree every year, into the main channel of the river. This is solid earth and must have a resting place, and will naturally raise the bed of the river, unless it can be diverted or minimized by a large area for distribution.

This suggestion is submitted to your judgment and also to the Government engineers and levee boards within the Mississippi Valley, and written in the interest of economy and the general well being of the valley that inhabits the fertile valley.

If one would stop to think for a moment, they can readily see the futility of trying to confine the volume of water that is in the Mississippi within the small space of one or two miles, when it is forty-five miles wide in some places and will average four feet deep outside of the river bank proper and fifty to sixty feet deep in the main channel.

Now, I believe if these natural outlets and artificial ones that the Government should cut had been open, three-fourths of the water that now deluges the Mississippi Valley would have gone out within the bounds of these different outlets, and I candidly believe that all practical river men and those living in the Mississippi Valley proper will see the matter as I do. J. N. SHELBY.

INTOXICATION MEANS DISCHARGE.

BLUECOATS READ A STRONG LECTURE ON SOBRIETY.

NO EXCUSES WILL BE TAKEN.

Police Commissioners Lewis and Forster Give the Rank and File a Straightforward Talk.

“A building used for hospital purposes should be surrounded by such sanitary conditions as would preclude the lodgment of vermin, flies of disease, among the buildings, the building selected for the proposed hospital may be clean, its proximity to the jail will have a tendency to destroy utterly its value as a hospital, and, in my opinion, it would be far better to run the risk of the possible escape of a prisoner from the City Hospital than to confine him in the jail, which is almost sure passport to Potter's Field.”

Capt. Huebler, Chief Deputy Sheriff at the Post Office, has made a strong speech to the proposed jail holding a good thing.

He says one should have been established years ago.

“It is a great deal better location than the existing City Hospital,” said Capt. Huebler. “The building we propose to fix up is clean and is outside the jail, so there is no chance of contamination of patients from inmates of the jail. The jail itself is not in such an unsanitary condition as many of the hospitals in the city. It needs mostly a thorough painting and some repairs to the sewer and drain pipes and ventilators.”

Jailer Wagner has no objection to the plan if arrangements are made to increase his force of guards to take care of hospital patients. He says he has no objection to the sanitary condition, but says this is owing to the poor drainage. A good coat of white-wash and paint applied to the drain and sewer pipes, and alterations in the drain and sewer pipes, he thinks, would place the jail in comparatively good condition.

The police officials call attention to the death of Jali Matron White and also of the Police Matron Hartman.

The reason of the death of Hartman is not known.

“It is the unhealthful condition of the jail and Four Courts, and its unadaptability to the uses of a hospital,”

the police officials cite as further proof of the department they propose to wipe out.

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ARMENT MAKERS WANT MORE MONEY.

AM THAT THEY CAN'T LIVE
ON THEIR WAGES.

E HUNDRED PERSONS OUT.

Contractors and Their Employees
Join Forces Against Big Cloth-
ing Manufacturers.

thing manufacturers have a right on
hands which may prove serious.
out 500 persons employed by garment
makers have struck, and their leaders
for the great horn spoon that they
will not do a stitch of work for three
months unless they get what they want.

The clothing manufacturers employ their
own cutters, then have the garments made
up by contractors, who employ workers of
various kinds. The contractor is paid by
the piece, and is responsible to the manu-
facturer. He pays his stitchers, pressers,
binders and other artisans by the piece.

In this fight the contractors and their
leaders are joined.

Prior to the November election the av-
erage price paid by the manufacturer for
making a coat was 85 cents. Nine persons
work on one coat and can finish twenty in
a day. The average price per coat was
60 cents. Immediately after the election to about
80 cents.

The contractors explained this in their ap-
peal that they had to pay the increased
cost of what was regarded as an equitable manner.
It was promised that the old rates should
be restored in the spring. The workers
do not insist that manufacturers applied
another screw to the contractors, requiring
the work to be done in a style that necess-
itated a great deal of extra work, and for
trimming were also piled on the contractors.

The workers thought they had burdens
enough of their own, and the contractors
are anxious to keep their wages and the con-
tractors admitted that they were working
for about as little as they could live on.

Now the workers insist that manufacturers
make twenty coats in one day at 50 cents per
coat; that is \$10.00 out of which the contractor
must have his share.

Garment workers, Union, 106, American
Federation of Labor, met at Tenth and
Carroll streets and decided that the workers
would not work for less than 60 cents per
coat, and the manufacturers if the manufacturers
would not raise the rates. The con-
tractors approved and the strike was or-
dered.

Gus Cytron of 106, North Eighth street is
Secretary of the Union, and the foregoing
is his position on the strike.

Baer, Seengood & Co., Gilmore & Ruhl,
and the Schwab Clothing Company do the
largest contracting in St. Louis, and will be
the first to give in.

Isaac Schwab said Friday: "We have re-
ceived no official communication of a gar-
ment strike, but we are prepared for one."

"Our work is coming in right along, and
I suppose none will be let out. That we
have heard nothing is, however, no evidence
that there is no strike. The only purpose
of the grievance is to restore the prices to
those before the cut we were forced to make
in November. The contractors are not
the only ones to do this. The coat makers,
the vest and pants workers are receiving
practically the same wages they always did. The coat men now get
from \$10.00 to \$12.00 for a garment, accord-
ing to the quality of the goods."

Before they received from 6 to 10 cents
more per coat on a coat, and now it is down
due principally to the cheap stuff turned
into our market from the East. We cannot
turn out the garments away from other sources
give them up. We must make the
reduction being on the ground floor on the
Thirteenth street side.

To the People of St. Louis.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The most popular enemies are circulating
the streets that minor ones. "Minor Meri-
weather, the war in the South, was a very cruel
war, and was a very cruel man. He was
a slave owner, and our contractors are
contented. Of course, when we contract with
the universal rule to get a much
lower price, and that there
certainly been no attempt on our part to
force a systematic reduction."

Mr. Seengood could not be seen.

She Knew the Judge Well.

Mrs. Talbert Was so Intimate She Lost
Her Case Unexpectedly.

An attempt by Mrs. Emily Talbert to
claim old acquaintanceship with Judge
Peabody during the trial of a case in the
First District Police Court Friday morning
in all probability caused her to lose the
case in which she was the prosecution
name. Mrs. Talbert, a widow, a rooming
house at 2617 Chestnut street and had caused
the arrest of Julius Friedman on a charge
of disturbing her peace. She claimed that
he had disturbed her, and that when she
demanded it he assaulted her.

When Friedman's attorney began to
question her, she became nervous and
much haughty, by what right he dared to
question her. The attorney, after patient-
ly bearing with her for some time, at length
put the brakes on her flow of irrelevant
remarks.

"I'll talk as much as I please," said Mrs.
Talbert. "I'll talk as much as I please. I
don't have to answer your question."

"Well," replied the attorney, "we'll leave
that to the Judge to decide."

"You know the Judge
any better than I do," she returned. "I've
known Judge Peabody a good many years,
and I know him well. I know him better than
anybody else. I'm an old Massachusetts
Yankee like the Judge and his folks."

Judge Peabody was visibly embarrassed.

"Adam," he said, "you know the
Judge is a cross-examination and the gentle-
man has a right to question you."

"I don't care," said the witness. "This
is the first time I've been in court, but I
guess I know."

"The defendant is discharged," interrupted
Judge Peabody in disgust.

ZIEGENHEIN'S FRIEND, BUTLER.

Faied to Get His Commercial Garbage
Bill Through the Council.

The City Council by a vote of 7 to 5 killed
the commercial garbage bill at the special
meeting Thursday evening. Messrs. Brink-
meyer, Heckel, Clarke and Vallat voted for
the measure. They afterward changed their
vote to "no" on the motion of moving
reconsideration at Friday night's meet-
ing.

Mr. Messers, Hagan and Gare were absent,
sufficient vote to be mustered to pass.

It is now understood that Ed Butler's
revised version of the bill passed the city
contract in his reach as it will open
to prevent the commercial garbage from
being dumped in the streets. It was
supposed to be in the last bill.

Col. Butler has presented a bill to
the Board of Health for \$100 for removing
"ex-"

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

IF OVERRUN.....
WITH RATS!Mice or Any Other of the Rodentia and
Want to Rid Your Premises of ThemGET A CAT,
DOG, WEASEL
OR FERRET...

P.-D. Wants.

Any Drug Store in St. Louis is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions
for the Post-Dispatch. The Post-Dispatch has three telephones exclusively for
handing this business.Remember that your Druggist serves you at all hours, day or night, 245 days in the year, and especially
when you are in distress. When you want anything in his line, patronize him.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

20 words or less. 10c.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced bookkeeper, with
good references, will \$25 to any one accepting
him a paying position. Ad. H. 944, this office.BOY—Of 10 wants position as assistant bookkeeper;
or has had experience in office work; can give
good references. Ad. 850, this office.BOOKKEEPER—Good bookkeeper and expert at
figures desires position in any clerical capacity;
moderate salary; best references. Ad. K. 547,
this office.BAKER—Situation wanted by boy of 19 to learn
the trade. Ad. H. J. W. 7205 Broad-
way.COOK—A first-class cook for restaurant or hotel
or for lunch counter wants a position. Ad. K
549, this office.COACHMAN—Wanted, situation by a German
cook, housewife, maid or governess; city refer-
ences. Ad. M. 550, this office.BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position for first-class coachman in
private trade. Ad. W. 549, this office.COACHMAN—Wanted, by coachman, middle-aged
and experienced, house or general work wanted
in private place, best city reference. Ad. T 246,
this office.DRAUGHTSMAN—Wanted, a position as draughts-
man or with surveyor. Ad. F 549, this office.DRUG CLERK—Wanted, situation as relief clerk
by a registered pharmacist; 4 years' experience
in drug business. A. A. P. 1719 Olive st.ENGINEER—Wanted, situation by a practical in-
genious engineer and electrician; good references;
does not care for traveling. Can be engineer. 923 N. 19th st.MAN—Situation wanted by German-American cap-
able of handling large force of men or to take
charge of office; can give good references; \$4,000 bond
given. Ad. 549, this office.MAN—Wanted, by young German from
the country in season; would like to learn bar-
tending; satisfaction guaranteed. Ad. P 548, this
office.MAN—Wanted, a young man wishes position where
there is a chance of advancement. Ad. G. 551, this office.RUBICUM SHORTHAND COLLEGE
20 words or less. 10c.MAN—Wanted, situation for stores and ranges of
every description. A. G. Brater, 219 Locust st.MAN—Wanted, situation by young German from
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MAN—Wanted, a

INFORMATION WANTED.

14 words or less. \$2.

If JAMES J. DOYLE, engraver and printer, resides at 1018 Olive St., St. Louis, or brother, Thomas J. Doyle, 210 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa., he will hear of something to his advantage; other papers, please copy.

MATRIMONIAL.

14 words or less. \$2.

MATRIMONIAL—Wanted to form the acquaintance of a good-looking gentleman with means; must be a gentleman; object, matrimony. Ad. A. 550, this office.

PERSONAL.

14 words or less. \$2.

PERSONAL—B. wants to see you Tuesday evening, same place and time. H.

PERSONAL—Will lady who received note from me on Saturday evening, please address N 540, this office?

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

14 words or less. \$2.

DIVORCES—A SPECIALTY. 2499 terms, conditional. Law 1002 Olive St., second floor.

A. private matters, plagues, sores, discharges, treated free; either sex; cure guaranteed; \$11 charge for med. Dr. Medical Co., 1017 N. 9th.

DR. MARY JOHNSON receives during confinement special treatment by Dr. Johnson, 1827 S. 18th St.

DR. MARY JOHNSON—Stage and fancy; latest novelties daily at Graham's Hall, 1806 Olive, Call for terms.

DR. MARY ARTHUR, 2701 Morgan St., boards ladies during conf.; treats female diseases; ladies in trouble call or write; consultation free; fees, reasonable.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC treatment: \$1. Miss. Sheba, 1833 Franklin av.

LADIES in trouble won't regret calling on Mrs. Bridgeman, 1204 Chestnut St.; terms reasonable.

LADIES, SANITARIUM—Reliable and incorporated; perfect results before and during confinement, 1830 Pine St.

LADIES in trouble will not regret calling at 2203 Olive St.

MRS. L. HUTSON receives during confinement; treat all diseases; satisfaction guaranteed; \$1000 for each child born; \$1000 for each in disease; ladies in trouble call, 2001 Olive St.

MARRIAGE and magnetic treatment for rheumatism and nervousness, 1824 Pine St.; formerly of Erie, St. Cleveland, Ohio.

MEDICAL MASSAGE INSTITUTE, 2002 Olive St., second floor, Dr. Tullah, Russel, electric baths; magnetic, hydrotherapy, chronic disease; ladies in trouble call, 1821 Olive St.

MARRIAGE and magnetic treatment given by Mrs. Francis, 1834 N. Broadway.

MRS. BRENKAMP, midwife; private house for terms before and during confinement; reasonable terms. Franklin av.

MARRIAGE and magnetic treatment for rheumatism, nervousness and tired feeling, Mrs. Gross, 1828 Pine St.

MRS. DR. HOGAN receives before and during confinement; homes for infants if desired; ladies call or write; confidential.

MR. L. L. COOPER, Dr. A. Dale's No. 1, "Ezra's" 1834 N. Broadway, Dr. H. H. Potts guaranteed superior to any other known regulator; electric, magnetic, hydrotherapy, chronic disease; ladies in trouble call, 1821 Olive St.

MISSOURI LAW BUREAU, 1007 CHEMICAL BUILDING, 8TH AND OLIVE.

CAMPAIGN COST TO TAXPAYERS.

CITY OFFICIALS DRAW SALARY
AND HUSTLE FOR ZIEGENHEIN.

\$7,000 WASTED IN A MONTH.

"Uncle" Henry Ziegenhein Will Have
to Work Hard to Pay for Do-
nated Political Service.

"Uncle" Henry Ziegenhein says, "By night
and by day I will for the city work when I
am Mayor."

It will take him about a year of "by night
and by day" work to pay back to the city
what his campaign has already cost the
taxpayers in salaries paid to men who have
at all times been to the time to politics
instead of to work. Half their time is the
inevitable result of mild impeachments.

Inside and outside of the City Hall there
are a great many men drawing salary from
the city. Those inside do often report there.
Many of them attend strictly to their
official duties, which is no more than they
should do, but about 50 per cent look upon
their city jobs as mere conveniences to
facilitate their political work. The
biggest case on the record is that of Mr.
Theodore D. Kalb, Superintendent of Plum-
ing, whose salary is \$166.66 per month. He
devotes his time to politics, but he is
Chairman of the Republican City Central
Committee. If you want to see Kalb
don't go to his office, his clerks would
tell you he is gone. Go to the
Garfield House, the Republican headquarters, and
there you will find Kalb, who draws
\$166.66 per month.

In the Mayor's office there is a bright
young man named Clarkson, who draws
\$26.3 per month for being the Mayor's
secretary. He has been to every ward
and precinct in the city, and will
talk your arm off on politics any time.
Begging the Mayor's office to do the
work of the Mayor's office, he is as completely in
the dark as if he had never been near it.

Of late the Mayor's office has been
a dim and dark place, but the poor
secretary can hardly be blamed for seeking
the excitement of the campaign before
the election of a speaker.

Four of the present Republican members,
who are candidates for re-election, will also
be aspirants for the speakership if sent
back.

They are Bersch of the Eighth Ward,
Lind of the Seventeenth, Kelly of the
Twenty-sixth and Watson of the Twenty-
fifth.

Bersch is the hardest after it. He has
plenty of assurance. "Yes, I will be a
candidate for the speakership," he says,
"and I think my chances for getting it are
a little better than anybody's."

Mr. Lloyd has his mind made up to try
for the chair, but his confidence is not so great
as Bersch's. He will work hard, and the
people will be sure to give him a salary to
match the speaker's.

Down on the Chestnut street front is a
little office where even Mr. John C. Lloyd,
Inspector of Weights and Measures, has
been to the campaign. His salary is \$26 per month.

He has been right in the heat of the campaign
and has been to the polls, but his
work has been done by his able and faithful assistants, who
get a much smaller salary than he does.

Mr. Watson wants to be speaker, but he
has no job, he neglects his office or else
uses it as a rallying place for his political
henchmen. He has no time to fool away on
business.

Up in President McMath's office there is
a stenographer and clerk who has been de-
voted to the campaign. His salary has been
rated at \$100 per month to do typewriting
for the Republican City Committee. At
least half of his time has gone to politics.

In the office of the Building Commissioner,
at \$208.33 per month, has been cam-
paigning hot and heavy for a long time past.
He has been to the polls, and is in a
finest part of his time. He can safely be
charged with a whole month of politics.

The clerks of the House and Council are
in the heat of the campaign. They hold that
an honest man's work cleaned up their count.

It is in the rank and file of the Street De-
partment, Assessors, Fire Department, Water
Rates, Department of Sanitary, Depart-
ment that the greatest amount of the city's
time is stolen.

The Street Department has a swarm of
so-called inspectors getting from \$100 to \$75
a month. They can be seen in droves about
the city at 9 o'clock in the morning, and
an hour later they have been like this.
On the list there are about twenty-five men
drawing \$33 per month. At least half of
them are in the campaign, and are
really more than that at this interesting
stage, but to draw it mildly at least half
of them time is stolen.

He says the dissatisfaction which caused
the strike of the police arose from Dickmann's
inability to put all the members on the Rail-
road Committee.

Assessor Frederick has his office a lot
of good political hounds drawing from
it to the polls. They are about \$100 per month
each and all of whom are active politicos.

Mr. Louis Grund, who collects the water
licenses, or rather has the people go to
him to get them, is a good example of the
force of Inspectors. As an illustration it may
be said that Abe Slupsky, who for a long
time was a political hound, drawing it mildly,
That makes another \$700.

This estimate does not include the time
of other political hounds drawing from
it to the polls. They are about \$100 per month
each and all of whom are active politicos.

Mr. St. Louis Starkoff, Department of a
great many all around, has his political
hounds drawing from it to the polls. Half
of them time is stolen.

These do not include isolated cases here
and there, but have been drawn to the
men never go near the City Hall, but
are supposed to be attending to outside
work. Some of them have been to the
politics of the campaign up only the cases mentioned, the
total for one month only is as follows:

Starkoff \$166.66
McMath 166.66
Lind 166.66
Handall 166.66
Lyon 166.66
Stevenson, H. B. I. 166.66
Inspectors, streets 166.66
Assessors' clerks 166.66
Assessors' clerks 166.66
Water Rates 166.66
Sanitary Department 166.66

Total \$5,724.94

The total can easily be swelled \$500 by
other political hounds drawing from it to the
polls that the city has to pay in the
last month for the blessed privilege of having
"Uncle" Henry Ziegenhein running for
Mayor.

To drive a cough from the system use
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It never fails.

Field's Address Is Chicago Now.

"Charlie" Field, as the traveling public
knows him, and Charles G. Field, as he
signs himself to official documents, has

Suite in the Granite Building With
Night Elevators Selected.

After considerable unavoidable delay, the
Board of Directors of the new St. Louis
Press Club have closed a lease with the
Granite Building, the corner of Fourth
and Market streets, by which the club gets
a suite of five handsome rooms on the fifth
floor. The lease provides for the running
of an elevator all night for the accommoda-
tion of the newspaper men on the morning
paper.

The House Committee has been instruc-
ted to select the furnishings at once, and
the club will probably be "at home" soon
after April 15. A "house warming" will
then be given, to which ladies will be in-
vited.

Forfeited His Bond.

The bond of \$500 was declared forfeited
in this case against Charlie Scarborough, a
steamboat mate, who stabbed John May, a
negro, on the last day of Sunday. The
defendant was bound in the Lower Mississippi,
and asked for a continuance. The Judge
refused to grant it, saying a man charged
with a crime should be in court when his
case was called.

All ILLINOIS CENTRAL trains stop at
2d Street, Hyde Park, 29th Street, and 22d
Street, in Chicago.

Forfeited His Bond.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union,
No. 20, of this city held a big meeting Thurs-
day night at 904 Market street and passed
resolutions condemning Henry Ziegenhein
for the attitude he has always taken in re-
garding organized labor.

For two years Ziegenhein was financially
interested in a carriage factory in North
St. Louis, and was repeatedly urged by the
workers to join the union. He has always
refused to do. Eleven different
committees waited on him during the two years,
but never succeeded in getting him to em-
ploy an organized labor.

He Would Not Have Union Men in His
Wagon Factory.

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